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THE SUN, New York City.

Missque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Under the Mask. In an interview printed by the Boston Journal, the Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, who has been and is firmly opposed to imperialism, gives his opinion of Mr. BRYAN'S proposal to call an extra session of Congress as soon as he is inaugurated, if he is elected, for the purpose of having it declare the intention of the United States to establish a stable Government in the Philippines and to make them independent and so on. Mr. HOAR shows that the proposal mere wind and sound:

"Mr. BRYAN knows he could not expect either house of Congress to do this thing until the people of the Philippine Islands have a bandoned their opportunity and have established an orderly Government under our protection. He knows that if there should be Democratic majority in the House of Representatives equal to his wildest hopes, and if the Republican majority in the Senate should be reduced to two, or wiped out altogether, so that it should be a tie-which is, I suppose, beyond his most sanguine expecta--there are still carnest and pledged imperialists enough in the Democratic party to prevent any such action. Does he expect MORGAN and PETTUS of Alabama, after their State has indorsed their por tion so triumphantly-does he expect SULLIVAN of th Carolina, McENERY of Louisiana, Jones and STEWART of Nevada, or others that I could name, to swallow everything they have said publicly for the

If imperialism were the one great issue there would still be no help in Mr. BRYAN. But the anti-imperialism of Mr. BRYAN and his party is, as Mr. HOAR says, "but a mask to cover their purpose to establish the free coinage of silver, a mask to cover their purpose to bring in free trade, a mask to cover their purpose to overthrow the banking system, a mask to cover an attack on the Supreme Court and a purpose to reorganize it if they can get the opportunity. A very considerable number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are old men. It is not at all impossible that the majority of the court may be changed during the term of a single Mr. HOAR is not deceived by President." the mask:

"I must have something better than these declarations against imperialism from the candidate who secured the passage of the treaty and baffled all the efforts I was able to make against it, before I am ready to purchase his election at the cost of having a Government that will sympathize with the disfran of 10,000,000 of Americans at home, that will stand for dishonoring the currency, for the violation of national faith, for the overthrowing of th banking system and the establishment of an income tax, for assailing the integrity of the Supreme Court, for sympathizing everywhere with Populism and

We don't believe that many persons can be lured into forgetting that Bryanism lies under that mask of anti-imperialism

Germany and the United States in China.

Field Marshal Count von WALDERSEE has been appointed to the command of the German forces in China, and may be expected to reach the field of military operations some two months hence. Before he arrives, the inmates of the foreign legations in Pekin will have been either rescued or assacred, and it is by no means certain that, as regards the questions which will then press for solution, the interests of Germany will coincide with those of the United States. For that reason, it would be of doubtful expediency to give the German commander unlimited control of our troops in China, and to permit him to dictate the purposes for which they shall be used.

Certainly, we shall need considerable time for reflection before we should accept such a programme as has been formulated, we know not with how much authority, by the Frankfurter General Anzeiger. According to that newspaper, "the object of the approaching campaign is not merely the liberation of foreigners in Pekin, but the complete subjection of the Chinese forces. Until this is accomplished and peace definitely concluded, not by diplomats, but by the military Commander-in-Chief, the troops of all nationalities will be subject to Count von Waldersee's authority. He will have the right to dismiss officers guilty of disobedience, and to summon courts-martial in aggravated cases. He will be allowed to amalgamate bodies of troops of different nationalities and to regulate the transport on a common basis, so that the provisions of one contingent may be appropriated for another in case of necessity. His instructions provide for the permanent occupation of the most important Chinese centres until the Powers are completely reimbursed for the expenses of the war."

There is scarcely one of these assertions which our Government could confirm without prolonged hesitation and material qualification. So far as the United States are concerned, it is not true that the object of the present military operations is "not merely the liberation of foreigners in Pekin. but the complete subjection of the Chinese forces." On the contrary, from the moment that the foreigners are liberated we shall have no subject of debate with the Chinese Government beyond the amount of the pecuniary indemnity to be paid for injuries inflicted, and beyond the nature of the guarantees to be given against a repetition of such wrongs. One of those guarantees, of course, will be the punishment of the guilty parties. Should we receive satisfaction on those heads, it would be for our interest to strengthen rather than weaken the Government affording it, and, obviously, we should not wish to annihilate the military force on which would rest its ability to fulfil its agreement with this Government.

Equally unacceptable is the notion that, "until peace is definitely concluded, not by diplomats, but by the German Commanderin-Chief, the troops of all nationalities shall be subject to Count von Waldersee's authority." Our Government has not yet acknowledged that a state of war exists between us and China, and, certainly, we shall settle by diplomacy all questions arising between the Pekin Government and our own, provided the inmates of the legations shall have been liberated. Even if the existence of a formal war between the United States and China should be

of peace to be arbitrarily settled by a German General

Then again, even if circumstances were to render expedient the temporary cooperation of American with German soldiersthus far the number of German soldiers on the scene of action has been insignificant-we doubt whether public opinion in this country would allow a German commander to dismiss an American officer, or to try him by a court-martial made up exclusively of Germans. It is questionable, also, whether our commissariat and means

of transportation ought to be arbitrarily appropriated to the use of soldiers of other nationalities which have shown themselves PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, an deficient in these particulars.

The gravest objection, however, to our investment of a German commander with unlimited control over our soldiers and over our military and diplomatic programme is the announcement made in the Frankfurter General Anzeiger that "his [WALDERsee's] instructions provide for the permanent occupation of the most important Chinese centres until the Powers are completely reimbursed for the expenses of the war." It is obvious that such a permanent occupation of important Chinese centres would offer a convenient pretext for the irrevocable dismemberment of China, and there is too much reason to believe that this is Germany's fundamental aim. The fact should never be lost sight of that Germany's arbitrary seizure of the great Bay of Kiao-Chou and of the adjoining district in a province which, as being the birthplace of Confucius, is regarded as sacred soil by the Chinese, is at the bottom of the present troubles. It was that act, ostensibly provoked by the murder of two German missionaries, a murder that, according to precedent, would have been atoned for by an expression of regret, the punishment of the murderers and the payment of a money indemnity, which furnished a pretext for successive mutilations of China's

of her Minister in Pekin. Now, it may as well be understood first as last that, so long as any other solution of the Chinese problem is practicable, neither the United States, nor Japan, nor Great Britain are going to permit any further mutilation of the Chinese Empire. Such being our fundamental principle of action, we certainly shall entrust the settlement of pending and prospective questions to our own diplomatists instead of to a German military commander, providing the Pekin Government shall evince a gleam of common sense by assuring liberty and safety to the besieged innates of the legations.

territory at the hands of Russia, Great

Britain and France. If nothing short of

dismemberment could satisfy Germany

for the murder of two missionaries, it is

improbable that any other kind of repara-

tion will be accepted by her for the butchery

The Travelling Men and Bryan.

The attempt of the Bryanite managers and organs to create the impression that the commercial travellers of the United States are practically unanimous for the Kansas City candidate has encountered a serious reverse, attended by somewhat grotesque

About a fortnight ago the Dubuque Herdd reported a visit paid to Mr. BRYAN by a certain J. M. KERN, a travelling salesman from Baltimore. KERN did his best to make things pleasant for the eminent statesman. He gave him encouragement in mathematical form. For instance, KERN is reported to have told BRYAN that he could count on the votes of not less than 351 of the 357 salesmen employed on the road by ich KERN repr sents, while only six of these enterprising gentlemen were for McKinley. This statistical statement, he informed Mr. BRYAN, was based on an actual vote by ballot taken at a dinner attended recently by the 357.

Passing to generalization, the enthudastic Mr. KERN assured Mr. BRYAN that of the entire number of commercial travellers in the United States 95 per cent. could be depended upon to vote the Democratic ticket this year. It is true that this is somewhat smaller than the percentage actually ascertained by Mr. KERN in his own establishment, where between 98 and 99 per cent. are for BRYAN, but KERN was giving a conservative estimate of the total travelling vote, and no doubt Mr. BRYAN found even the 95 per cent. very satisfactory and shook his informant's hand warmly

as he bid him good-by. We now come to the second chapter of this pleasing little story. It is written not by KERN, but by Mr. HENRY F. NEW, a prominent business man of Baltimore who is now the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Maryland. Somebody out West heard of KERN's communication to Mr. BRYAN and wrote to the Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore asking him to look up the facts. Collector PARTLETT turned over the inquiry to Mr. New, who proceeded to throw the calcium light of strict truth upon the subject, in this fashion:

"My position for many years as President of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of Maryland and vicinity enables me to get certain information which s unquestionable. I can assure you that there is not a house in Baltimore that employs 357 salesmen on the road and inside, and by the Secretary of the Cor mercial Travellers' Protective Association I am informed that the house having the largest number of salesmen in the city has only forty salesmen on the keepers, cierks and boys on the inside. This house has in its employ one JOHN M. KERN, a travelling salesman, who is an enthusiastic Democrat, but travels only through the Eastern Shore of Maryland

"The statement that a dinner was recently held in Baltimore which was attended by the 357 salesmen cannot be traced or located, and I am sure was pictured

resence of the great 16 to 1 BRYAN. "My intercourse with the financial and commercial interests of the city assures me that they are almost unanimously in favor of MCKINLEY. Recent statements, as published in the daily press, by the Hon LLOYD JACKSON, who four years ago directed the campaign in the State for BRYAN, and by ex Mayor DAVIDSON and ex-Mayor F. C. LATROBE, who served this year support MCKINLEY, and predict large maforities, clearly indicate the drift of the sentiment in favor of the reflection of MCKINLBY."

It is possible that Mr. KERN has been misrepresented by the Dubuque Herald and the other Democratic journals of the West which have helped to spread his alleged prognostications. It is possible that his limited observations on the Eastern Shore have led him into too hasty generalization. Again, it is possible that the agile sense of humor which is not infrequently found in gentlemen of his particular calling has been exercised in Mr. BRYAN'S presence and at Mr. BRYAN's expense in a manner which the judicious must deplore for BRYAN, at least is dead in earnest, and entitled to the most respectful treatment by all his real supporters.

The commercial travellers of the United States are too intelligent a body of men, recognized, we could not permit the terms | and too deeply and directly concerned in

the continuance of the prosperity which came with McKINLEY and would go with BRYAN, to make it conceivable that 95 per cent. of them, or 50 per cent. of them, or 25 per cent. of them, the country through, are for repudiation, unsettlement and disaster.

No Evil Has Come From Tunnel

Construction. Sundry sinister prophecies of damage to the health, order and industry of the people of New York city this summer on account of the prosecution of work on the new tunnel have with automatic simplicity been avoided.

There have been no wholesale tearings up of streets, ruthless and perilous sinking of shafts, detonating explosions, encumbrance of the roadways and sidewalks with building and blasting materials, no interruption of street traffic, and no suspension of the general business of the city long the line of the tunnel route.

There has been no outbreak of miasma or malaria, such as the defenders of sanitary conditions ruefully apprehended. There have been no casualties and no confusion. Riotous disturbances consequent upon the struggle for employment between resident mechanics and those attracted from other cities by the immensity of the Rapid Transit project have been felicitously avoided by the masterly and unexpected expedient of postponing the beginning of the work from March 15, the date first fixed for it,

until the present time. The fears of retail dealers, of house holders, and of timorous landowners along the tunnel route, that their spring and summer trade would be interrupted, or the enjoyment or stability of their property interfered with in any way, have been dissipated to the general satisfaction of all

parties concerned. There are many thousand visitors now in New York drawn hither by the unrivalled attractions of the metropolis in midsummer but the duration of the stay of no one visitor has been curtailed on account of the prosecution of a vast public work which, t was freely predicted six months ago, would be marked during the preliminary stages of its progress by even more than the usual annoyances and inconveniences inseparable from deep-tunnel work in a city of the peculiar geological formation

The method whereby all the evils predicted and all the perils feared have been avoided on the work of diminishing to fifteen minutes the time of travel from the bronze tablet in the City Hall Park to Harlem has been simplicity itself.

No tunnel digging has been done below the level of the street, and the Rapid Transit contract does not provide for any digging above that level.

The Science of Beans.

Boils the world in torrid lakes, as a great bean eater and pie eater said, but the love of knowledge does not wilt. Salamanders were sunstruck and fire eaters were dropping one by one the day when this letter was sent to us by a correspondent whom we here thank in the name of science and of beans:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You article of to-day dealing with Dr. HARPER'S experi ment with chean meals is most enjoyable and was both understood and appreciated by me as well as by others who are familiar with the reputations of the learned and popular purveyors of Park row, referred to by you; but we have been fairly 'stumped' by one word which you use. 'Cyamologists' we never coined for the occasion, you have doubtless good reason for its make-up. Please enlighten. H. Z. "NRW YORK, Aug. 9."

A cyamologist or cyamologer is a man versed in cyamology, which is the science of beans. Take one Greek bean, "kyamos." and the Greek "logia," a speaking, and you have "cyamology," a speaking concerning beans. Take "cyamology" and graft on the ending "ist" or "er" to express the agent, and you have "cyamologist" or cyamologer." Cyamology is a member of the old familiar "logia" or "logy" clan, and denotes a justly venerated branch of science. But why should we be suspected of coining "cyamologist?" There is excellent authority for it. Thus, in Mr. HIRAM COBB's The New Aladdin," we find this stanza:

"Then close up all your kitchens. Let all your cooks be whist: And shut up tight the mouth of might Of the proud cyamologist!"

In Mr. Oxenbridge Byles's "Thunder in Tooley Street" occurs this illustrative passage:

"For all it overween It doesn't amount to beans: Anti-Imperialist League."

"Cyamomystical" and "cyamomystics" are rare words, but we find in "The New World of Words:" "Cyamophilist," " fond of beans, a lover of beans."

'Cyamophagist,' "a bean eater, a native of Boston, "Cyamophagy." "the eating of beans." The work quoted does not notice the Latinized form in "The Paradise of Poeles"

"The Cyamophagi, and such as have No heads upon their shoulders.'

The indebtedness of SHAKESPEARE to these lines has been noticed, we believe, by the Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY. Thus the Avon may be said to flow into the Charles.

Of the making of many Government publica tions, as distinguished from books, there is no end. The latest evidence of this fact is the Bibliography of the District of Columbia. prepared for the Columbia Historical Society. and for some reason published at public expense by the Government. As a bibliography, the work appears to be complete; it is so minut as to name a book of "eminent and representative men" which has a two-page reference to the capital in it! There is a principal cause of wonder in the pamphlet; that with the Govern ment ready to publish any and every "old thing," there can be any private printers in Washington. With Uncle Sam's purse at the disposal of any one with influence, how do private persons dare to charge for work done?

It has been said repeatedly that the Countes YON WALDERSEE, wife of the German Field Marshal who is to be Commander-in-Chief of the allies in China, was the morganatic wife of the late Prince FREDERICK of Schleswig-Hol stein. This is an error. Prince FREDERICK fell in love with Miss MARY LEE, an American, and found himself confronted with these conditions If he retained his royal rank he could not marry Miss LEE, except morganatically; and morganatic marriage Miss LEE would not accept. He thereupon put royalty aside and became Prince FREDERICK VON NOER; and, as such, he married Miss LEE with full ceremony. Prince FRED-ERICK VON NOER died the next year. As the widowed Princess von Nork, the former New York girl was wooed by the Count von Wal-DERSEE in 1874, and is now his wife.

An Awful Thought.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let the romen but wear trousers and belts with their shirt waists for a few days and the men will set up a how f anguish against such a fashion that will be heard from ocean to ocean and effectually kill the continu ance of the "shirt-weist man." DAVISON BROWN. NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

AN BYB WITNESS AT TIENTSIN. Graphic Story in Detail of the Bombardmen

up to July Fourth. Kobe, Japan, July 13 .- A party of English men who were unlucky enough to be in Tientsin during the investment of the place by the Boxers has just arrived here, and I had the opportunity of hearing from their own lips the tory of their life in the city during the siege.

The bombardment started at 3 P. M. exactly, on Sunday the 17th of June, two wuns being fired in quick succession, then two more. There had been a great deal of excitement in Tientsin since the beginning of June-from the end of May, in fact-and serious trouble of an anti foreign character was apprehended. Talk about a Boxer rising was heard soon after the Queen's Birthday, and although many pooh-poohed the idea of actual danger, the majority appeared to realize that affairs were an ominous, not to say threatening, look. This was made clear a ight or two before the commencement of hostilities. One of the best known of Tientsin's leading residents. Mr. Dickinson, gave a de noe at his residence about two miles outside the wall, near the race course. Pretty well everybody in Tientein went to it and many of the volunteers who went took the precaution to carry their rifles. That was the first sign that things were being taken seriously. Even then several thought it the action of alarmists. Things developed rapidly. To show how

quickly things turned it may be said that the twenty-five marines who had been quartered in Tientsin during the winter were to have le t about May 20, and a farewell dinner was given to them. The next day an order came to them to stop, and they were soon followed by 100 or 30 marines from Tongku. No doubt that was due to representations from Sir Claude Macdonald. After the dance mentioned there was a great deal of talk at the club and elswhere of trouble being imminent, and instead of vague gener alities and semi-humorous suppositions it was noticed that talk often drifted into sober disussions regarding possible places for safety It was generally agreed that Gordon Hal would be the rendezvous for all women and children and non-combatants; and in this connection not a few remembered Mr. Detring's services to the town. But for Mr. Detring the project which gave Gordon Hall to town would probably never have materialized. The present crisis has shown this German, who is a genuine friend to England and things English, in a new light, and confirmed the belief that this thoroughly representative man-this German who is too cosmopolitan in his ideas to please the Germans—is in reality the very best friend Tientsin has ever had. Gordon Hall is the only place in Tientein that is shell-proof and it was put to the test during the latter part of June, when shells struck the walls but failed to penetrate. When it was built, as he has confessed more than once in the past when nothing seemed more improbable than an anti-foreign outbreak in Tientsin. Mr. Detring had in view the idea that it would be a good place to fall back on in the vent of an attack on foreigners.

The Boxers first appeared in Tientsin on Friday night, June 15, when they were seen from the high buildings in the Concession to be parading the native city, carrying lamps. There appeared to be thousands of them, for the procession was miles in length and very soon many fires were started, the quarters of native Christians being given to the dames, and their occupants, as is supposed, butchered. They tried hard to set fire to the old Catholic Cathedral and many onlookers thought the historic structure had been destroyed, but although huge fires raged all about it, it could still be seen the next day by the aid of glasses apparently, but little damaged The same night a determined and sudden attack was made upon the railway station across the river. The station, which was held by the Russians-who at the outset had recognized the strategic importance of the place situated on rather higher ground. The attack failed, though some of the bolder spirits among the Boxers got within fifty yards of the station. The Russian fire accounted for a great number of Boxers. The attack was made at about 11 P. M., and was over by 1:30 A. M. The Boxers were supposed to be marching on the Concession, making for the bridge.

After the attack had been repulsed all ing, when an alarm was sounded-bugles sounded all through the settlement and bells were rung, this being the prearranged signal for all women and children to seek safety at Gordon Hall. Firing was heard in the direction of Taku road, near the Viceroy's Hospital and Imperial Medical College, where the American troops were stationed. The Boxers were trying an attack from the southwest, but they found British troops in force at the Temperance Hall, on the Recreation Ground and at the woollen mill and American troops on Taku road. Southwest of the French concession and the extra British concession is a lot of clear land, and over this the Boxers could be discerned, advancing, screaming, dancing and fourishing their swords.

They set fire to some huts near the city wallthe outer wall-but disappeared after a few volleys from the allied troops. The British bluejackets were under Capt. Bayly, who ordered his men to fire two volleys, thinking that would suffice to disperse the bloodthirsty horde. More than two volleys were fired, however notwithstanding the desire to reserve ammunition as much as possible. When the alarm sounded all women and children and residents from outlying parts of the Concession repaired to Gordon Hall, where they remained until the danger had passed over. The day passed quietly, but in the evening (Saturday) there were a lot more fires and masses of Boxers were seen marching hither and thither, setting fire to villages and slaughtering their countrymen who had, it was supposed, dared to challenge their authority. It was recognized that the military school across the river, opposite the place in maps of the foreign concessions marked "Chinese Reservation," was a menace to public safety, and the military officers arranged that the British and German forces should take the premises, which were enclosed in strong mud walls about eight feet high, the next day, the very day the Taku forts were taken, as was subsequently dis-

The 17th was quite quiet in the morning, but vivilians who ventured down Taku road were stopped by the American marines, who said it was not safe to walk about there. They said they were sure the populace sympathized with the Boxers, as all the houses were full of them. On Sunday the allies decided to occupy the military college and the English, Germans and Austrians were told off to carry out the work. They mustered in Meadows road-two or three companies, between two hundred and three hundred men in all—and started a little before 3 o'clock, crossing the river in boats. Immediately the first launch touched the opposite side of the river the Chinese opened fire with the guns in the fort, two and a half miles away, evidently in response to a telephonic message from the military college. The shelling was kept up steadily for an hour and a half; then there was an interval of half an hour, after which shelling was resumed for another hour. At first the shells went very high, a long way past the settlement; that is, the first dozen or so, but afterward they fell near the German and English concessions. At the outset no one quite realized what was happening, and as a matter of fact the Germans thought the guns at the railway station were being badly trained, and sent word to the Russians. No one suspected that the fort had opened fire. In the first hour and a half certainly 100 shells fell. One struck the Astor House Hotel, dropping in the pantry, but luckily injuring nobody. Another went through the office of the Tientsin Hotel. The shelling stopped at 6 o'clock in the evening, at about rhich time the marines under Major Luke attacked and took the military school. A stout defence was made, but inside of half an hour the allied troops had climbed the walls and rossed the gate, the military students retiring to a large room upstairs, from which they main-tained a galling fire. Refusing to surrender,

some sixty or seventy barricaded themselves in nd made a last stand there; and when an English blue lacket battered in the door with an axe they shot him dead and served another in like fashion before the attacking force got in and bayonetted the whole lot. A German hauled down the flag that was flying over the gate. The place was set on fire before the allied force withdrew and burned for an hour or two, amid constant explosions of cartridges. Several 714-cm. Krupp guns of the newest type wer captured there, but the breech blocks had been

June 18.-The next morning (Monday) firing

commenced at 6:20 and went on till 6 o'clock at

night, the only interruption being at midday.

then the gunners stopped for dinner. Some ter-

rible fighting occurred that day between the

Russians holding the rallway station and Chinese

troops. The Russians again saved the

Settlements. They lost heavily but main-

tained their position, although they were so hard pressed at one time that the question of a retirement was considered. The 6-inch gun at the fort gave them constant trouble, as their only gun was 15-pounder of rather antiquated design. At 10 A. M. the fighting was so severe that the Russian commander sent a message for help and a British force was moved across to sup port them. The half shell and bullet fire was so steady that the defenders of the railway station had to lie down under the platform, so to speak, for protection. The gun was kept on the fort all the time and for a while it looked as if the Russians had succeeded in silencing the big gun. The attack was by regular troops, and was evidently thought out, as a smalle body of troops also attacked the American defenders at Takuro on the Monday morn-Once the Americans were driven in bit. Fighting was going all along the French Bund, the enemy being in force on the opposite side of the river. Every one took refuge in Gordon Hall on Monday. There were between two hundred and three hundred women and children. The women behaved magnificently, and 90 per cent. were as calm as though there were no cause for alarm. The children behaved very well. The volunteers were, of course, under arms, both German and English the latter under Capt. Boyce. They did splendid service. Bullets were falling along the Settlements all day long, especially between 10 and 11 o'clock, but there were very few 'casualties. At the end of the day the Russians were found to have maintained their position at the railway station across the river, but at heavy loss. During the forenoon things were so severe that messages were sent out calling on every man with a trifle to turn out. The end of Victoria road

Among the casualties in the Settlements were two deaths in the household of Tong, Director of Railways.

was appointed as the meeting place.

This well-known Chinese official's wife and daughter sought safety in the residence of Chang Yu Mow, the Director of Mines and Railways, next to the Japanese consulate, and one of the finest houses in Tientsin. This house was hit five times by shells from the fort and one shell exploded near Mrs. Tong, carrying away both the unfortunate lady's legs. She was carried into the Japanese consulate next door to see if anything could be done for her, but she died shortly afterward. Her daughter also was killed the same day. Luckily, the defences at the southern side had been strengthened by the addition of a gun which a German firm had in their go-down. This was mounted on the mud wall, and though there were only a few rounds of ammunition, it added to the feeling of security Perhaps greater aid was rendered the imperilled town by the heavy rain which fell all Monday night and in the early part of June 19. On Tuesday, the 19th, there were heavy shell

ling and musketry fire all day, starting at about

9:30 A. M. The fort recommenced firing, too. On Wednesday, the 20th, too, there were again heavy shelling and musketry fire, and a great deal of sniping was going on from the opposite side of the river, the Chinese soldiers having go into the ruins of the military college, from which they kept up a steady fusillade. During Wednesday night there were only about six shells. It was on Wednesday night that the authorities decided to send a messenger through to Taku for help, as it was feared that the comman had no idea of the danger confronting the force defending Tientsin. For this perilous undertaking Mr. Watts of the Tientsin Volunteers volunteered, and at 9 o'clock on Wednesday he set out, accompanied by three Cossacks. After a hard, exciting ride, during which they were frequently pursued, the party arrived safely at Taku, having taken twelve hours to cover the distance, twenty-eight or thirty miles by road. The despatches so pluckily conveyed to Vice-Admiral Bruce were perhaps the salvation of the Tientsia folk, as a further relief force was made up promptly and managed to get through. The despatch rider and his escore returned with the relief force. It was ascertained that though the firing was heard at Taku, though the reflections of the conflagrations were visible, no one supposed that the Concessions were in immediate danger. Rather was it supposed that the foreigners were shelling the native city. From the 20th the allied force had to be chary of replying to the enemies' fire, for fear ammunition should give out. The Russians merely fired now and again, and orders were given to the volunteers only to shoot occasionally so as to show that they were alert. But if there was no actual fighting much other valuable work was undertaken. Barricades were erected all along the Bund and on streets opening on Victoria road and also on Taku road, which roughly may be referred to as the southern border of the Concessions, the river being the northern. Merchandise of all sorts was utilized in the construction of these barricades, bale goods, bags of grain, hides, cotton, &c. Godowns were emptied on all sides by military order; in some cases to the no small annoyance of the owners. But the work had to be done, with or without the consent of merchants, reluctant to see their property seized. Thursday, June 21 .- On Thursday morning

it was found that the Chinese troops had mounted two guns on the opposite side of the river within 1,200 yards of the Bund. The wisdom and imperative need of the previous night's work then became manifest. The guns were just across the river from the part of the settlement defended by the volunteers. The naval people had sent down a small gun and given orders that if the volunteers were pressed they were to send for crew to man the gun. Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Thursday morning the crew were sent for, and they succeeded in quieting the guns in a very short time. About 9 o'clock the same morning six junks were sighted floating down the river, evidently with the intention of forming a bridge for Chinese soldiers to cross Fire was opened on them as they approached and their occupants driven below, and as they came nearer a young British middy got on board two-possibly three of the craft and set fire to them. That attempt of the enemy failed therefore. Heavy firing went on all day long from the fort and musketry fire from across the river. The French Concession, which was exposed on three sides, suffered terribly, and the Secretary of the French Municipal Council was killed. The unfortunate gentleman was speaking to a French officer when a shell fell and explod d, killing two or three persons. The next day, Friday, heavy shelling and

firing continued until about noon, when it stopped entirely. Residents then knew some thing was up. Several had reported having seen the glare of a searchlight during the night and some said they had heard distant guns. Sniping, however, still went on. A good deal of stir was caused this day by the apprehension and detention under guard of Chang Yu Mow and Tong. This was done by Capt. Bayly's order, as it was suspected that they were con municating by means of carrier pigeons with the Chinese troops outside. The step gave rise to a good deal of excitement, of course, both Chinese being well-known men of influence and Chang Yu Mow being known as a man of liberal, even pro-foreign views. Both men were lodged in Butterfield and Swire's godowa, which was also the headquarters of the British

defence force. Capt. Bayly was at the Consulate, which was struck several times during the bardment. Representations were made to Capt. Bayly on behalf of the arrested men, and it was pointed out that, although it was true that any number of pigeons had been seen lighting on Chang's house, no proof had been obtained that either he or Tong were either sending or receiving messages Chang, too, asked that some of the pigeons should be shot, and one, it was said, was shot, but nothing was found. The pigeons, which may have been driven from their omes in the city by the firing, cleared off after a day or two and not one of them was seen any where afterward. Chang and Tong were reeased on Sunday and returned to their residence. The behavior of some of the civilians who were under arms and who conducted the bluejackets when they went to arrest Chang was disgraceful, one per son firing off his rifle in the Mandarin's house and telling him in the most minatory manner that he was being taken away for execution. A lot of valuables inside the house were looted, too. In connection with this arrest it is only fair to say that Chang was the nost pro-foreign of all the Ch.nese about lientsin, and is known to have written to Pekin before communication was cut off urging the authorities there, whatever else they did, to be sure to give the Ministers of the Powers a safe assage out. Fortunately, Chang appears to have taken his forcible detention philosoph-

ically.

June 23 .- Or, Saturday all was quiet in the norning, and to every one's astonishment the relieving force. British, American, Russian German, Italian, 2 300 men in all, arrived. The British and American force came up from behind the military school, the Russians and Germans were nearer the city and the railway station. Both columns had had serious fighting, but the Russians and Germans encountered the toughest opposition, the former especially losing heavily. The Alacrity's men and the Welsh Fusiliers were first in. The arrival of the rescuing force caused immense enthusiasm in the shot-riddled Settlements, flags were flung out to the preeze and cheer after cheer was given as the dust-stained, tired and dirt; men stamped along. Some of the force had come through from Taku in thirty-six hours. The Russians and Germans were the longes en route as they had the most fighting. The men were accommodated in godowns. &c Some men of the Chinese regiment at Wei-hai Wei and some Sikhs were with the British force and, by the way, Tommy was loud in hi praise of the splendid work his Chinese com panions in arms did on the march from the rail head to Tientsin. The force had two 12-pounders from the Terrible (one was left a the rail head eleven miles away from Tientsin which was guarded by 300 men), and when i ame to dragging this gun along, the best qualities of the Chinese came to the front They took hold of the heavy weapon with will, and, working gang and gang about dragged it along splendidly.

Sunday was absolutely quiet. In the evening the allies sent a force across the river and oc cupied the ruins of the military school unop posed. That night rockets were seen from Ad-Seymour's party and replied to. One officer said he had seen rockets on Saturday night also. Preparations were then made to send out a force to join hands with Admiral Seymour's column.

Monday, June 25.-The ailles commenced shelling the fort on Monday. In this work the Terrible's 12-pounder did splendid work, landing shell after shell in the fort and finally silencing the big gun. During this artillery duel the Chinese used eight or nine guns. This engagement was entered into not alone with he object of putting a stop to the harassing fire from the fort, referred to in Japanese despatches as the Castle, but in order to distract attention while a force of about 900, mostly British, set out to help Admiral Seymour' force, which was then believed to be about nine miles off. The force got away safely and was back the next morning at 8:30.

Tuesday, June 26.-Admiral Seymour and the Pekin relief force returned to Tientsin at 8:30, having marched nine miles since 3:30 They reported that they had destroyed the Si Ka arsenal away to the north of Tientsin. which contained immense stores of arms and ition. There were mi of ammunition in the arsenal and a num ber of splendid guns, probably in all worth half a million sterling. The Chinese inside the arsenal bolted. The destruction of this arsenal was a splendid piece of work. On the 26th the Tientsin fort commenced shelling again but only a few shots were fired. In the evening the ailies sent a force across the river beyond the military school to take the arsenal. The Russians fired a few shells at the arsenal, but they didn't aprear to have much effect. The next day, Wedness day, June 27, at 10 o'clock the troops attacked the arsenal, a mixed force of Russians British and Japanese being employed. The Terrible's guns got into position about 4,000 yards from the arsenal and the first or second shell (the Chinese had been firing a gun from the arsenal which had caused a good deal of trouble to the Russians) hit the very spot where the gun was standing and caused a terrific explosion. That gun was heard no more. The explosion shook every house in Tientsin. Shells were striking the Astor House that day and Gordon Hall also, causing residents who were in the towers of these buildings to seek less exposed spots. The east arsenal was in the hands of the allied force by noon, and the Russian commander was able to issue a proclamation to his troops that "by the help of God and our brave allies we have captured the east arsenal." The west arsenal was taken on the 20th or 21st by a mixed British, American and German force and burnt. Thanks to John Chinaman's astuteness, most of the defenders of the east arsenal effected their escape. This was the plan: When they saw that all was up they fastened rows of crackers in prominent places and set fire to them. The series of small explosions misled the Russians, who were in front and took the noise for rifle fire, and hesitated to make a final rush. The respite was made the most of by the Chinese to take to their heels. There were some extensive fires in the vicinity of the Japanese consulate during the night (27th), but after that the one big gun in the fort was not fired. Sniping went on all

the time, however. We left Tientein on July 4. On the morning of the 3d the fort recommenced in earnest and the firing from 9 to 1 o'clock was very heavy. To make matters worse, there was not a gun in position to reply. The Terrible's gun had been taken out beyond the wool mill. The Russians sent for it during the morning and in response to their message the gun was taken over to the railway station, but it was found to be under cross fire and so was withdrawn, not before one of the gun's crew had been killed. The Pei-ho is a sight too grewsome for

words. Bodies line the banks, dogs devouring them on all sides, and floating corpses are passed every few minutes. The French concession is an absolute wreck, not so much by the shelling as by fires, &c. The probable reason why so many shells fell in the Japanese consulate is that it is just beyond the two towers of Gordon Hall, and the Astor House tower, and about in a line with them and the fort. As the Chinese gunners have used these towers as landmarks. the apparent attention paid the Japane e consulate ceases to excite surprise. Although scarcely any civilians suffered during the bombardment, scarcely a night passed without one or two of the defending force being killed. Midshipman Donaldson, who is among the killed, lived some time after being wounded. Lieut. Wright, who was badly wounded in the head by a piece of shell, was on top of the British consulate when struck by a ricochetting missile. One young Russian officer was shot dead by Chinese of whom he had demanded a passport. The Chinaman showed his passport with one hand and with the other drew a revolver and shot the officer and two men dead, falling himself from a well-directed shot, immediately afterward. After that no Chinese without Europeans were allowed on the streets, under penalty of being shot at sight.

Another Russian officer was killed in th Concession while having tea. He had been out all day on the fighting line and escaped, only to be hit it the stomach by a stray bullet, while in apparent safety within doors, and killed. Admiral Seymour was also hit in the shoulder by a spent bullet while indoors, and Mr. (ampbell, H. B. M.'s Consul, was wounded in the leg by a bullet while walking in Victoria road. But all things considered it is nothing little short of marvellous that so few in the invested Settlements were either killed or

A word in regard to the Japanese soldiers. They did some splendid work, in which, unfortunately, their losses were considerable. One of their officers fell in the fighting on the 3d. The appearance of the men as they marched in won warm encomiums, and every resident seemed to have a good word to say for their conduct and action generally.

> Col. Liscum of the Ninth (Tientsin, July, 1900.)

Colonel Liscum of the Ninth, yours the same brave Ere the pearly break of dawn, bastloned old Fort

Son of that stanch fighting line of the boys of Ben nington! Colonel Liscum of the Ninth, yours the valor without

Such as theirs who stormed thy beights, rockenthroned Chapultepect You knew Bull Run's gory dew, Cedar Mountain's roar and wreck!

Colonel Liscum of the Ninth, when the whitsing Mausers bore From the hill of San Juan such a sanguinary store. On that cruel Cuban slope you and yours were to the

Colonel Liscum of the Ninth, take a nation's sad farewellst

You have journeyed to the bourne where the vallant Lawton dwells Yours the soldier's battle-crown: Yours the hero's

Colonel Liscum of the Ninth, long your dying words shall ring-Don't retreat, boys!"-in our ears as the years go hastening

Ah, the pity of it all, th' irremediable sting!

CLINTON SCOLLARD

Velocities Required by the Tychonic System

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After you were so kind as to publish my long communication in THE SUN of Sunday last, I am loath to trespass upon your politeness by requesting the appearance in your columns of what follows, but since we have been devoting our attention to the elucidation of the apparently marvellous theory that the sun can revolve around the earth in twenty-four hours, a word as to the velocities required under Tycho Brahe's hypothesis seems in place, seeing this revolution presents the only serious mechanical objection to his system.

But this objection disappears the moment wa reflect that the Copernican theory requires us to credit far greater velocities than does the Tychonian theory. Let him who imagines that the velocity necessary in order that the sun may perform a daily revolution round the earth is impossible simply consider the speed with which some comets move through the subtile, resisting fluid medium which fills all space—the luminiferous ether. I pick up the first authority at hand and read of the great comet of 1843 as follows:

is follows:

"When at perihelion this comet was substituted by the sun's outer atmospher; the rate of 1,280,000 miles an hour. It passed half way round the sun in the space of two lours, and its tail was whirled round through

at the rate of 1,280,000 miles an hour. It passed half way round the sun in the space of two hours, and its tail was whirled round through a hundred and eighty degrees in that brief time. As the tail extended almost double the earth's distance from the sun, the end of the tail must have traversed in two hours a space nearly equal to the circumference of the earth's orbit—a distance which the earth, moving at the rate of about twenty miles a second, is a schole year in passing." (Gillet and Rolfe's "The Heavens Above," p. 286.)

Thus if we accept the Copernican theory, we must believe that the extremely tenuous matter at the extremity of this comet's tail moved with twelve times the velocity required for the sun to revolve about the earth in twenty-four hours, conceding his distance to be 95,000,000 miles from the earth! If bodies with scarcely any density can flash—to use a word comprehensible to the most ordinary minds—through space almost with the speed with which lightning flashes with terrific results through the denser atmospheric medium enveloping the earth, how shall we logically limit the velocity of an orb so dense as the sun, propelled by the working of laws which drive the whole plane—tary system and the whole stailer everture. of an orb so dense as the sun, propelled by the working of laws which drive the whole planetary system and the whole stellar system through incalculable realms of space? The velocities which the Tychonic system predicates of such comparatively dense bodies as the sun, moon, planets and stars are positively insignificant, in view of their densities, compared with the much greater velocities which the Copernican theory attributes to some comets in spite of their extreme tenuity.

J. WATTS DE PEYSTER.

Yes, the Republican Party Has Put the Dellar

Before the Man. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As I understand it. Bryan charges the Republican party with putting the dollar before the man. The Republican party should plead guilty, because, when it puts a dollar before a man who has earned it, it puts a dollar there which is worth 100 cents-a dollar which

pleases to the value of 100 cents. Bryan and his party would get a man to do, say. \$2,000 worth of work, then rob him of at least \$1,000 by paying him in dollars worth 50 cents each

he can take into the market places and buy what he

or thereabouts. The laboring man understands the proposition pretty clearly, and the result to be shown on the morning of Nov. 7 next will testify to the fact that this statement is correct. THREE DOLLARS A DAY. BROOKLYN, Aug. 10, 1900.

The Pathetic Case of the Drunkard Wife. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! The etter on the editorial page of THE SUN of this date headed "A Pathetic Inquiry," and signed "Inquirer,"

interests me, and I send you my views about it in the hope of doing a little bit of good in what I recognize as a dire emergency. "Inquirer" should first of all recognize the fact that his wife is quite as unhappy as he is—more unhappy, perhaps, because she knows better than any one else can her own suffering, and feels for herself her im-

minent danger. Realizing this, let him say to her, "I will give you forty-eight hours of my time. During those forty eight hours I will not leave you by night or day. I will recognize that you are in pain, and I will say no word that is not kind. All you need say is that during this forty-eight hours you will not drink a single drop of anything containing alcohol. For our selves and for our children we will fight this fight together, and we will win it."

The inebriate can be saved by kindness-he gets very little of it-and by care. My dear "Inquirer, " your wife is more miserable than you, being faultless, can imagine. Love her for forty eight hours and show her that you do.

Mr. Hy Kyte. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Does Hy

Kyte of St. Peters deserve a place among the ST. PETERS, Cape Breton, Aug. 9.

More Doctors in America Than in Any Other Country. From an Address by Dr. A. Jacobi in the Medical

At present we have probably 120,000 practitioners in the United States. The ratio of physicians to population is less than 1 to 600 in our country, while in Great Britain it is 1 to 1,100, and in Russia, 1 to 8,500. Proportionately we have four times as many physicians as France, five times as many as Germany six times as many as Italy, and six times as many medical schools as either of these countries. Media teaching, however, will be better, and more uniform and more in accordance with the real requirements of the people, when our one hundred and fifty six schools shall have been reduced to twenty five, and each of them shall be connected with a university as its medical department.

Disfranchisement Assured in Alabama.

The victory of the Democrats-that is, the election o a Legislature overwhelmingly Democratic-means the early assembling of a Constitutional Convention the will put Alabama in line with its sister States of Mississippi, Louisiana and the two Carolinas by getting rid of the bulk of its negro vote.